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A revision of *Tetartopeus* IV. A new species from Turkey, new synonymies, and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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Abstract: Material of the paederine genus *Tetartopeus* CZWALINA, 1888 from the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Australian regions is examined. *Tetartopeus korgei* nov.sp. (Turkey: Kars), *T. lomnickii* (ROUBAL, 1913), and the previously unknown female secondary sexual characters of *T. lentus* RYVKIN, 1989 are (re-)described and illustrated. The following synonymies are established: *Tetartopeus gracilentus* (KRAATZ, 1859) = *Lathrobium pallipes* SHARP, 1889, nov.syn., = *L. maculatum* LAST, 1984, nov.syn., = *Lobrathium wui* ZHENG, 2001, nov.syn. = *L. bimaculatum* LI, TANG & ZHU, 2007, nov.syn. The remarkably vast distribution of *T. gracilentus*, a species present in the Oriental (Sri Lanka), East Palaearctic, and Australian regions (New Guinea), is mapped. Additional records of fourteen species are presented, among them a new country record.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Tetartopeus*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Australian region, new species, new synonymies, distribution map, new records.

Introduction

According to a recent synopsis, including an updated checklist, the Holarctic lathrobiine genus *Tetartopeus* CZWALINA, 1888 is represented in the Palaearctic region by 33 species, 22 of them distributed in the West Palaearctic, 10 in the East Palaearctic (one of them also recorded from the Nearctic region), and one trans-Palaearctic (ASSING 2011). Only one species has been recorded from outside the Holarctic region: *Tetartopeus gracilentus* (KRAATZ, 1859) from Sri Lanka (ASSING 2012a).

Tetartopeus species are generally found in moist to wet habitats, where they are often found in greater numbers. The habitats of some red-winged species, however, are still unknown. Some of them are currently represented only by their respective holotypes and/or known only from their type localities (ASSING 2009, 2010, 2011).

Since the latest contribution (ASSING 2011) to Palaearctic *Tetartopeus*, additional material has become available from various public and private collections, including an undescribed species from Turkey and the previously unknown female of *T. lentus* RYVKIN, 1989.

Material, methods, and measurements

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnis and Nematodes (A. Smetana)
 HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum (Gy. Makranczy)
 MMUM The Manchester Museum, The Manchester University (D. Logunov)
 MNHUB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch, J. Willers)
 NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Geiser, I. Zürcher)
 NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
 NIBR National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, Korea
 NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)
 ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (A. Solodovnikov)
 cAss author's private collection
 cFel private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster
 cRou private collection Guillaume de Rougemont, Oxford
 cSha private collection Alexey Shavrin, Daugavpils

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). A digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used for the photographs. The map was created using Map-Creator 2.0 (primap) software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the sutural angles), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Results

Tetartopeus albipes (LUCAS, 1846)

Material examined: Tunisia: 1♀, Lake Ischkeul, 7.IV.1986, leg. Schillhammer (NHMW).

Comment: This species has been recorded only from Tunisia and Algeria (ASSING 2011).

Tetartopeus rufonitidus (REITTER, 1909)

Material examined: Kazakhstan: 1♂, 1♀, Alma-Ata region, Pristan-Dubinkaja, 43°45'N, 80°13'E, 550 m, 15.-18.VI.1993, leg. Lukthanov (NME); 1♂, Taldy-Kurgan region, Koktal, 44°06'N, 70°47'E, 500 m, 8.VI.1993, leg. Lukthanov (cAss).

C o m m e n t : *Tetartopeus rufonitidus* is one of the most widespread species of the genus, its distribution ranging from West Europe to Middle Asia.

***Tetartopeus ciceronii* ZANETTI, 1998**

C o m m e n t : In a recent paper, BORDONI (2013) proposed several, partly rather bizarre synonymies, among them the (repeated) synonymy of *T. ciceronii* with *T. rufonitidus* REITTER (1909), without providing any new evidence whatsoever. As argued in detail earlier (ASSING 2008), *T. ciceroni* undoubtedly represents a distinct species differing from *T. rufonitidus* in numerous constant characters and is consequently revalidated.

***Tetartopeus mimeticus* (FAUVEL, 1898)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Spain: 2♂♂, Cádiz, Algeciras env., 36.08°N, 5.43°W, 50 m, 11.-12.V.2014, leg. Shavrin (cSha, cAss).

C o m m e n t : This species is apparently subject to remarkable variation in size. The two males listed above differ considerably in this respect.

***Tetartopeus scutellaris* (NORDMANN, 1837)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Greece: 1♀, Ebros Delta, 17.V.1991, leg. Schillhammer (NHMW).

C o m m e n t : *Tetartopeus scutellaris* is one of the most widespread red-winged species of the genus.

***Tetartopeus czwalinai* (JAKOBSON, 1909)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Turkey: 2♀♀, Muğla, SE Muğla, 26 km W Köyceğiz, 17.V.1991, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (NHMW, cAss).

C o m m e n t : Previously, only the type material from Izmir was known.

***Tetartopeus tezceni* ANLAŞ, 2009**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Turkey: 1♂ [identification based on a photo of the aedeagus], Hatay, 15 km WSW Antakya, Batayaz, foot of Musa Dağı, 500 m, pitfall, 6.-23.IV.2014, leg. Reuter (cFel).

C o m m e n t : The distribution of *T. tezceni* is confined to central southern Anatolia.

***Tetartopeus stylifer* (REITTER, 1909)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Turkey: 1♀, Artvin, Şavşat - Veliköy, pond, 5.VI.1989, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (NHMW). Iran: 2 exs., Tehran province, N Tehran, Elburz Mts., Darake, Palanchal, 35°51'N, 51°23'E, 2250 m, 31.V.2010, leg. Frisch (MNHUB, cAss); 1 ex., Tehran province, S-Elburz, Aghasht, 36°00'N, 50°53'E, 1600-1700 m, 27.V.2008, leg. Weipert (cRou); 1 ex., Ilam province, 10 km S Ilam City, 33°34'N, 46°25'E, 1300 m, 19.X.2011, leg. Frisch (MNHUB); 1 ex., Gilan province, S Astara, Lavandvil, 38°18'N, 48°50'E, 30 m, 10.X.2011, leg. Frisch (cAss); 1 ex., Chahar province, Mahali-o-Bakhtiyari, E Haruni, 32°24'N, 50°34'E, 2300 m, 5.IV.2012, leg. Weipert (cAss).

C o m m e n t : The distribution of *T. stylifer* ranges from Turkey and Ukraine to Iran and Iraq.

***Tetartopeus hamulifer* FELDMANN, 2010**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Israel: 1♂, Berekhat Ya'ar, 32°25'N, 34°45'E, 10 m, shore of pond, pitfall, 17.III.2010, leg. Drees (cAss).

C o m m e n t : Previously, only the two type specimens from two localities in Israel (Ma'agar Bental and Ein Afek Reserve) were known (FELDMANN 2010).

***Tetartopeus lomnickii* (ROUBAL, 1913) (Figs 1-6, 8)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Russia: 1♂, Krasnodar, Temnolesskaia near Mezmai, 850 m, 19.VI.1999, leg. Smetana [R18] (cAss); 1♂, Krasnodar, S Labisnk, Mostovskoj env., 500 m, forest along Khodz river valley, edge of a water pool, 14.V.1996, leg. Solodovnikov (ZMUC); 1♀, Krasnodar, foothills of Bambaki mountain range, ca. 20 km SW Psebai, Port Artur, ca. 1000 m, stream bank, 8.VIII.1993, leg. Solodovnikov (ZMUC).

C o m m e n t : The identity of this species has been addressed in several previous articles (ROUBAL 1913; BORDONI 1980; COIFFAIT 1982; GUSAROV 1991). However, the descriptive details (especially regarding the coloration) and the illustrations of the male sexual characters, particularly those of the aedeagus, are either incorrect, misleading, or insufficient for a reliable identification. Therefore, a complete redescription and new illustrations are provided below.

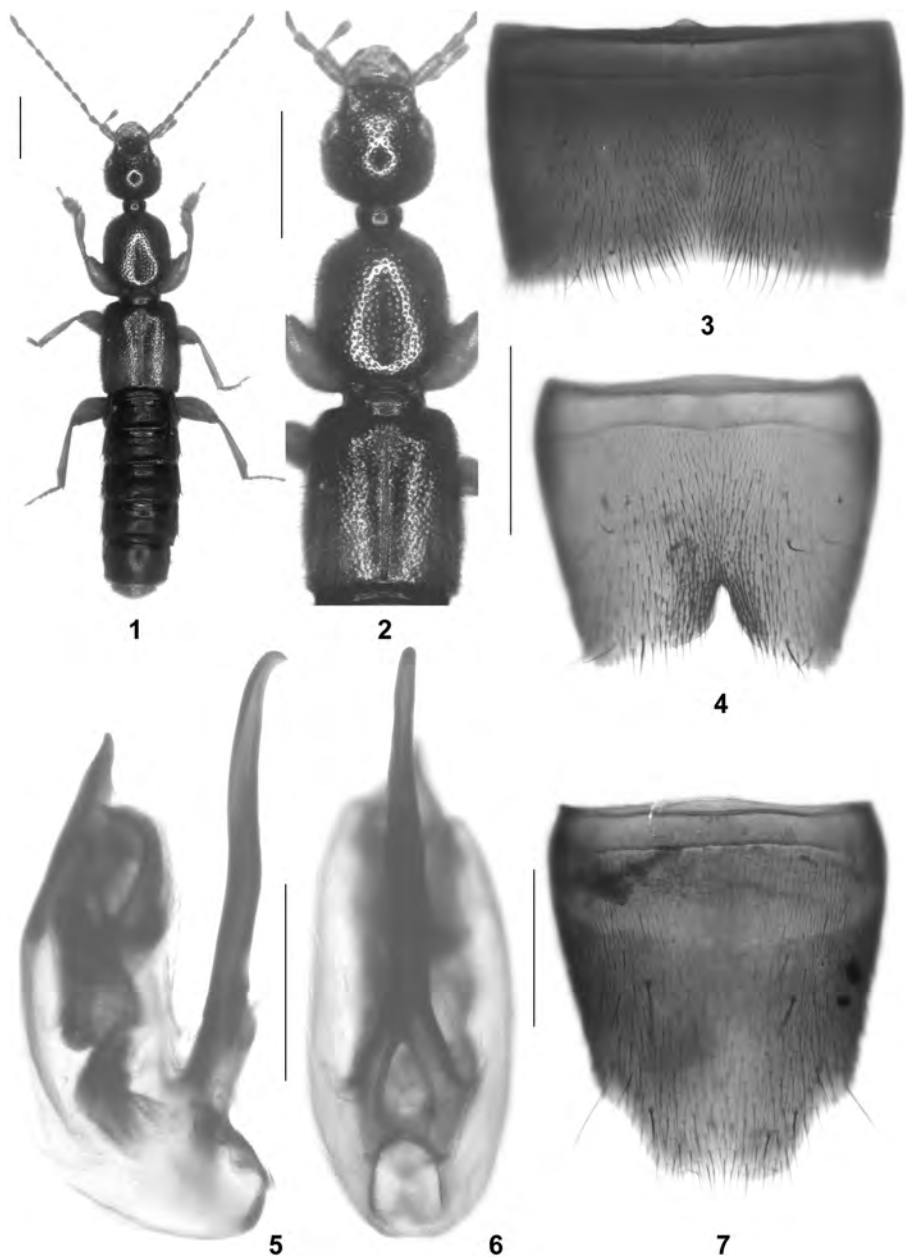
R e d e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 6.6-8.0 mm; length of forebody 3.7-4.3 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration distinctive: head black; pronotum red, posterior margin reddish or weakly infusate; elytra bicoloured, with the anterior half more or less distinctly and more or less extensively infusate, and with the posterior half reddish; abdomen black, segments VIII-X brown; legs dark-yellowish; antennae dark-brown, with the basal and the apical antennomeres reddish.

Head (Fig. 2) weakly oblong, approximately 1.05 times as long as broad; punctuation moderately coarse and dense, distinctly sparser in median dorsal portion; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes moderately large and weakly convex, approximately half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction in dorsal view. Antenna slender, 2.2-2.8 mm long.

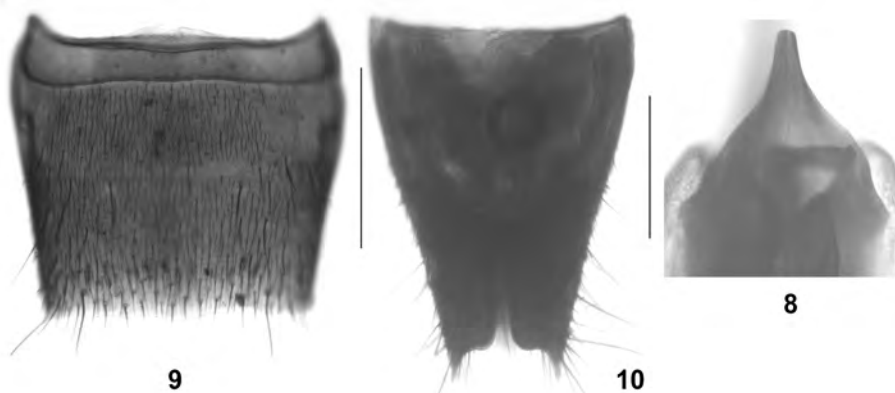
Pronotum (Fig. 2) rather large, approximately 1.15 times as long as broad and 1.15 times as broad as head; punctuation dense, slightly coarser than that of head; interstices on average slightly narrower than diameter of punctures, without microsculpture; midline narrowly impunctate.

Elytra (Fig. 2) 0.8-0.9 times as long as pronotum; punctuation rather fine, dense, and weakly defined. Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I as long as II.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; surface nearly completely matt due to extremely dense and fine punctuation and distinct microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.



Figs 1-7: *Tetartopeus lomnickii* (ROUBAL) (1-6) and *T. lentus* RYVKIN (7): (1) habitus; (2) fore-body; (3) male sternite VII; (4) male sternite VIII; (5-6) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (7) female sternite VIII. Scale bars: 1-2: 1.0 mm; 3-7: 0.5 mm.



Figs 8-10: *Tetartopeus lomnickii* (ROUBAL) (8) and *T. lentus* RYVKIN (9-10): (8) apical portion of dorsal plate of aedeagus in dorsal view; (9) female tergite VIII; (10) female tergite IX. Scale bars: 9-10: 0.5 mm; 8: 0.2 mm.

♂: tergite VIII with broadly and rather weakly convex posterior margin; sternites IV-V in the middle with some coarse and irregularly spaced puncture-like impressions; sternite VI weakly impressed along the middle; sternite VII (Fig. 3) strongly transverse, with shallow median impression and with fine and dense pubescence, at posterior margin with transverse row of long marginal setae, posterior margin broadly and weakly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 4) approximately 1.3 times as broad as long, with moderately deep, narrowly and asymmetrically V-shaped posterior excision in slightly asymmetric position, near this excision with denser pubescence; aedeagus (Figs 5-6) 1.5 mm long; ventral process conspicuously long and straight with weakly curved apex (lateral view); dorsal plate broad and apically acute in dorsal view (Fig. 8).

♀: tergite VIII with strongly convex posterior margin.

Comparative notes: *Tetartopeus lomnickii* is characterized particularly by the coloration, the shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII, and by the morphology of the aedeagus. It is readily distinguished from all other red-winged *Tetartopeus* species with a dark abdominal apex (*T. czwalinai* (JAKOBSON, 1909) from West Anatolia; *T. unguis* ASSING 2010, *T. vomer* ASSING 2010, and *T. inexcisus* ASSING 2009 from North Anatolia; the widespread *T. scutellaris* (NORDMANN, 1837) and *T. angustatus* (LACORDAIRE, 1835)) by the distinctly broader and more robust body and by the reddish pronotum alone. Aside from *T. lomnickii*, five *Tetartopeus* species have been recorded from the West Caucasus: *T. terminatus* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *T. quadratus* (PAYKULL 1789), *T. rufonitidus* (REITTER, 1909), *T. scutellaris*, and *T. stylifer* (REITTER, 1909). In all these species the pronotum is usually black. The first four species have the elytra blackish, sometimes with the postero-lateral angles more or less distinctly yellowish. In *T. stylifer*, the abdominal apex is reddish and in *T. scutellaris* the head is distinctly more slender than in *T. lomnickii*. For illustrations of the aedeagi of these species see COIFFAIT (1982) and ASSING (2012b).

Distribution and natural history: The known distribution of *T. lomnickii* is confined to the West Caucasus. For previous records see ROUBAL (1913), GUSAROV (1991), and SOLODOVNIKOV (1998a, b). The examined male from

Temnoleskaia was sifted from wet leaf litter and other debris along a stream in a beech forest (SMETANA pers. comm.) at an altitude of 850 m, the other two specimens at the edge of a water pool and on a stream bank at altitudes of 500 and 1000 m (SOLODOVNIKOV pers. comm.).

***Tetartopeus lentus* RYVKIN, 1989** (Figs 7, 9-10)

Material examined: Russia: 1♂, 1♀, N-Mongolia, "Shangai", leg. Leder (NHMW, cAss).

Comment: *Tetartopeus lentus* was originally described from the Transbaikial region; the aedeagus is illustrated by RYVKIN (1989). The previously unknown female secondary sexual characters are as follows:

♀: tergite VIII (Fig. 9) transverse, with almost truncate and in the middle weakly pointed posterior margin; sternite VIII (Fig. 7) much longer than tergite VIII, posteriorly produced and broadly truncate; tergite IX (Fig. 10) deeply and narrow incised posteriorly.

The above specimens represent the first record from Mongolia.

***Tetartopeus korgei* nov.sp.** (Figs 11-16, 18-19)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "Anatolia or., leg. H. Korge / Benlihmet sw. Kars, 31.VII.1967 / *Lathrobium* (*Tetartopeus*) nov.spec. / Holotypus ♂ *Tetartopeus korgei* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2014" (MNHUB). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ [both teneral]: same data as holotype.

Etyymology: This species is dedicated to the late Horst Korge (Berlin), who collected the type material and who took a special interest in the Staphylinidae fauna of Turkey.

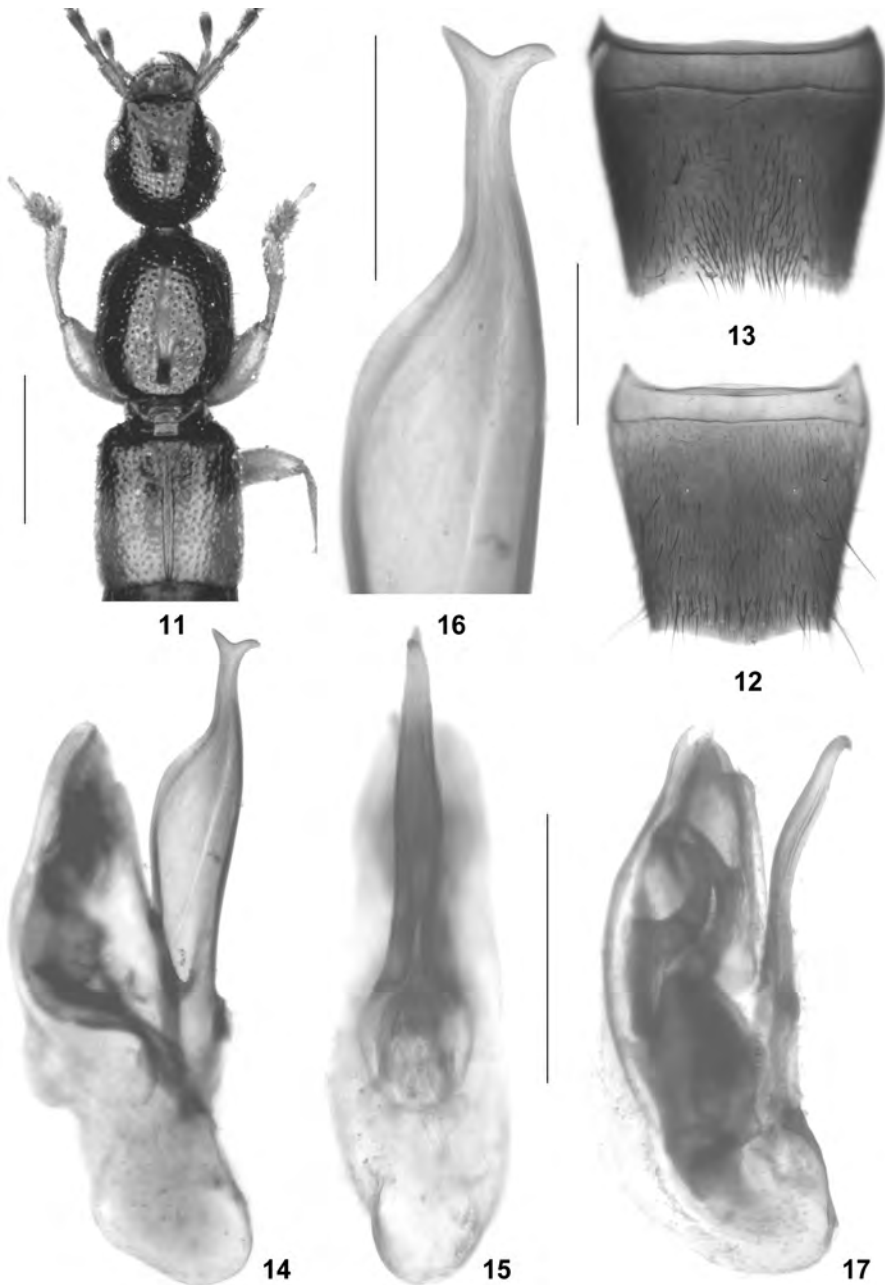
Description: Body length 6.2-6.8 mm; length of forebody 3.5-3.7 mm. Coloration: body (including apex of abdomen) black, except for the reddish posterior 3/5 of the elytra; legs yellowish; antennae dark-brown with antennomeres I-II dark-yellowish.

Head (Fig. 11) approximately 1.1 times as long as broad; punctuation rather sparse and relatively fine to moderately coarse; interstices on average distinctly broader than diameter of punctures, without microsculpture. Eyes moderately large and weakly convex, approximately half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction in dorsal view. Antenna slender, approximately 2.2 mm long

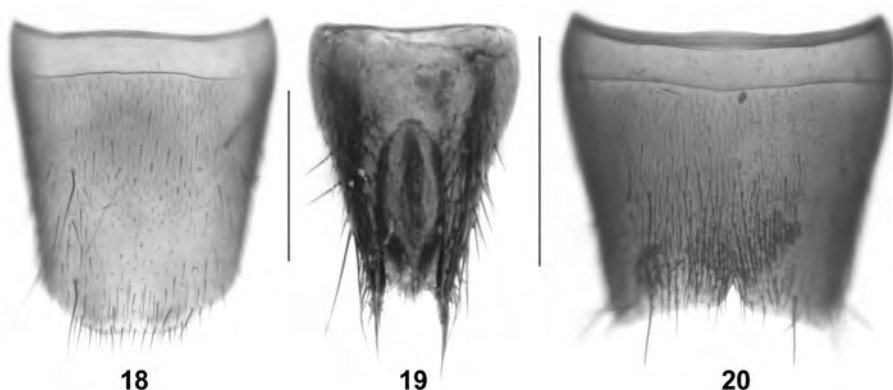
Pronotum (Fig. 11) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and 1.15 times as broad as head; punctuation moderately dense; interstices on average as broad as, or slightly narrower than, diameter of punctures, without microsculpture; impunctate midline moderately broad.

Elytra (Fig. 11) short, 0.74-0.78 times as long as pronotum; punctuation rather dense and coarse. Hind wings present, but possibly of reduced length. Metatarsomere I as long as II.

Abdomen approximately as broad as elytra; surface nearly completely matt due to extremely dense and fine punctuation and distinct microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII without appreciable sexual dimorphism, convex, indistinctly pointed in the middle (Fig. 12).



Figs 11-17: *Tetartopeus korgei* nov.sp. (11-16) and paratype of *Lathrobium maculatum* LAST (17): (11) forebody; (12) female tergite VIII; (13) male sternite VIII; (14-15, 17) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (16) apical portion of ventral process of aedeagus. Scale bars: 11: 1.0 mm; 12-15, 17: 0.5 mm; 16: 0.2 mm.



Figs 18-20: *Tetartopeus korgei* nov.sp. (18-19) and paratype of *Lathrobium maculatum* LAST (20): (18) female sternite VIII; (19) female tergites IX-X; (20) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

♂: sternite VIII (Fig. 13) approximately 1.2 times as broad as long, in postero-medial portion with longer and denser dark pubescence, posterior margin slightly convexly projecting in the middle, this projection with minute median concavity; aedeagus (Figs 14-16) 1.2 mm long; ventral process apically conspicuously bifurcate in lateral view; dorsal plate weakly sclerotized, apically convex in dorsal view.

♀: tergite VIII (Fig. 18) weakly oblong, posterior margin nearly truncate in the middle; segments IX-X as in Fig. 19.

Comparative notes: Regarding the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus, the new species is most similar to *T. tezciani* ANLAŞ, 2009 from central southern Anatolia, from which it differs by the dark apex of the abdomen (*T. tezciani*: apex reddish), the anteriorly broadly blackish elytra (*T. tezciani*: very narrowly infusate at most), and by the straight ventral process of the aedeagus with two apical projections of similar length (*T. tezciani*: ventral process of aedeagus distinctly curved in lateral view, dorso-apical projection much shorter than ventro-apical projection).

In order to account for *T. korgei*, the key to the *Tetartopeus* species recorded from Turkey in ASSING (2010) is modified as follows:

8. Elytra longer, more than 0.8 times as long as pronotum (ASSING 2009: figure 25). ♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII without median incision (ASSING 2009: figure 26); ventral process of aedeagus basally stouter, straight and apically obliquely truncate (ASSING 2009: figures 26-27). Turkey: Kastamonu..... *T. inexcisus* ASSING
- Elytra shorter, approximately 0.75 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 11). ♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII with small or minute median incision; ventral process of aedeagus of different shape..... 9
9. Head with slightly sparser punctation (Fig. 11). ♂: ventral process of aedeagus apically furcate (with a dorsal and a ventral projection of similar shapes) in lateral view (Figs 14-16). Turkey: Kars *T. korgei* nov.sp.
- Head with denser punctation. ♂: ventral process of aedeagus with a short tooth-shaped dorsal projection and with a hook-shaped ventral projection (Assing 2010: figures 11-12). Turkey: Kastamonu..... *T. vomer* ASSING

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated to the southwest of Kars, Kars province, northeastern Anatolia. The paratypes are distinctly teneral.

***Tetartoepus baicalicus* (EPPELSHEIM, 1878)**

Material examined: Russia: 4 exs., Transbaikal region, Werchne-Undinskoje, leg. Mandl (NHMW, cAss).

Comment: This East Palaearctic species is distributed in Siberia, the Russian Far East, and Mongolia. For illustrations of the external and sexual characters see ASSING (2011).

***Tetartoepus niger* (LECONTE, 1863)**

Material examined: Russia: 1♀, Ussuri region, Novovarvarovka, 6.-10.VII.1989, leg. Nikodým (NHMB); 1♀, Russian Far East, Ussuryk District, "S. dk. Belodorodov", Kamenushka, 10.-18.VII.1992 (cAss). Japan: Hokkaido: 10 exs., Tomakomai, Tokisatamappu marsh, 10 m, 25.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J6] (CNC, cAss); 5 exs., Rubeshibe, Itonmuka river, marsh, 770 m, 29.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J16] (CNC, cAss); 4 exs., Oshamanbe, Toyotsu, seashore, 27.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J10] (CNC, cAss); 4 exs., Horokanai, Butokamabetsu river, 300 m, 3.VIII.1991, leg. Smetana [J31] (CNC, cAss); 27 exs., Kushiro Marsh, Iwahogi, 5 m, 31.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J20] (CNC, cAss).

Comment: In the Palaearctic region, the distribution of this Holarctic species is confined to the Russian Far East and Japan (ASSING 2011).

***Tetartoepus fragilis* (SHARP, 1889)**

Material examined: Japan: Hokkaido: 4 exs., Tomakomai, Tokisatamappu marsh, 10 m, 25.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J6] (CNC); 4 exs., Kushiro Marsh, between Horo and Oshima rivers, 5 m, 31.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J21] (CNC, cAss). Honshu: 1♂, 1♀, Gumma Pref., near Mt. Shirane, 1500 m, 22.VII.1980, leg. A. & Z. Smetana (CNC); 1♀, same data, but 2000 m (CNC); 1♀, Nikko National Park, Senjugahara, 1400 m, 15.VII.1980, leg. A. & Z. Smetana (CNC); 1♀, Nikko National Park, Senjugahara, 1400 m, 15.VII.1980, leg. A. & Z. Smetana (CNC).

Comment: This species has been recorded only from Japan.

***Tetartoepus gracilentus* (KRAATZ, 1859) (Figs 17, 20)**

Lathrobium gracilentum KRAATZ, 1859: 115 f.

Lathrobium pallipes SHARP, 1889: 257 f.; **nov.syn.**

Lathrobium maculatum LAST, 1984: 120 f.; **nov.syn.**

Lobrathium wui ZHENG, 2001: 324 f.; **nov.syn.**

Lobrathium bimaculatum LI, TANG & ZHU, 2007: 261 f.; synonymized with *L. wui* by ASSING (2012a); **nov.syn.**

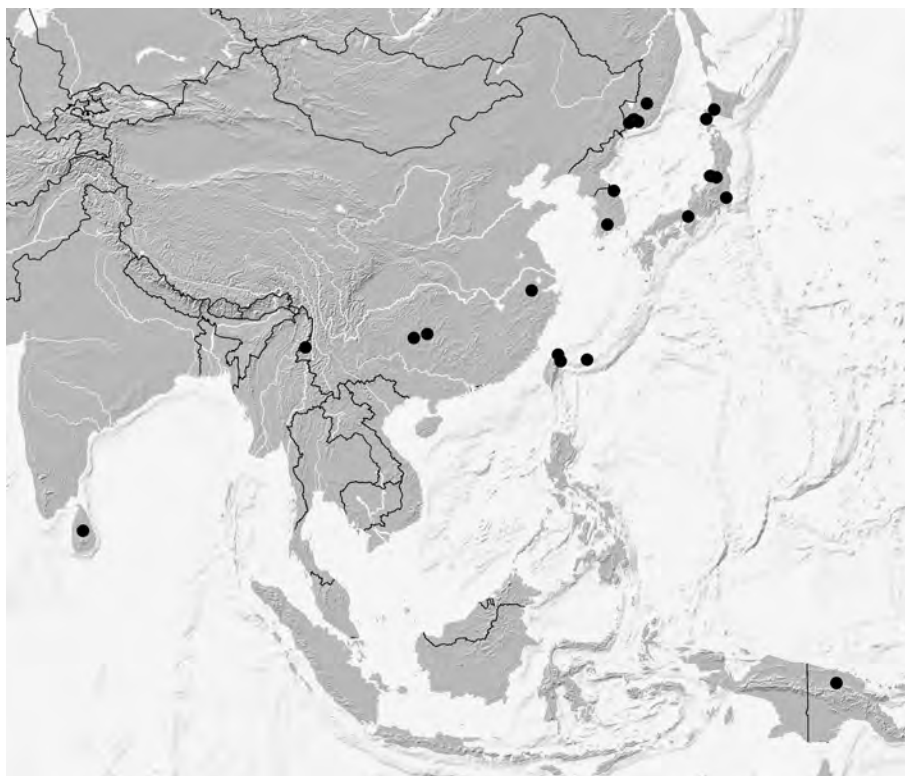
Type material examined: *L. gracilentum*: see ASSING (2012a).

L. pallipes: see ASSING (2011).

L. bimaculatum: see ASSING (2011)

L. maculatum: **Paratypes**: 1♂: "S. 264, Blackwater River NG, 6.74 Rff / Manchester Museum, Paratype / Paratype / F3008.5152 / *Lathrobium maculatum* sp.n., H.R. Last. det., Paratype / *Tetartoepus gracilentus* (Kraatz), det. V. Assing 2014" (MMUM); 1♀: same data, but "F3008.5152" (MMUM).

Additional material examined: South Korea: 9 exs., Gangwon-do, 6 km NW Yeounpo-ri, Hajodae beach, 38°02'N, 128°42'E, 0 m, small lagoon lake 300 m W seashore, wet muddy litter under stand of reeds, flotation, 10.IX.2010, leg. Makranczy et al. (HNHM, NIBR, cAss); 1♂, Jeollanam-do, Jiri-san, 2 km WNW Nogodan peak, waterfall near Kogae pass, 35°18'N, 127°31'E, 1270 m, from wet moss and litter at spraying water, flotation, 15.IX.2010, leg. Makranczy et al. (HNHM). Japan: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Oshamanbe, Toyotsu, seashore, 27.VII.1991, leg. Smetana [J10] (CNC, cAss); 1♂, Ryukyu Islands, Ishigaki Island, Maezato Dam, disturbed secondary forest, flight interception trap, 27.-31.V.2012, leg. Lackner (cAss).



Map 1: Distribution of *Tetartopeus gracilentus* based on examined records.

Comment: The original description of *Lathrobium maculatum* is based on a male holotype and six paratypes from "Blackwater River, Sepik" in New Guinea (LAST 1984). An examination of two paratypes yielded no evidence that they should be distinct from *T. pallipes*; the male sexual characters are practically identical (Figs 17, 20). The finding that *T. pallipes* is distributed southwards as far as New Guinea inspired a re-examination of material previously attributed to *T. pallipes*, and *T. wui*. Moreover, the characters indicated earlier (ASSING 2011, 2012) as distinguishing *T. wui*, *T. pallipes*, and *T. gracilentus* were reconsidered. These character conditions (head shape, coloration of the legs, punctuation, size of aedeagus, shape of ventral process) are too variable (with overlap), not sufficiently pronounced, and linked by transitional conditions to further support previous hypotheses that *T. gracilentus*, *T. wui*, and *T. pallipes* represent different species. The observed differences are more plausibly attributed to intra- rather than inter-specific variation of a widespread species with remarkable dispersal power, as evidenced also by its presence on numerous islands. Hence, *Lathrobium pallipes*, *L. maculatum*, *Lobrathium wui*, and *Lobrathium bimaculatum* are all placed in synonymy with the senior name *Tetartopeus gracilentus*.

Distribution: The remarkably vast distribution of *T. gracilentus* ranges from North Japan and the Russian Far East across China to Sri Lanka in the southwest and New Guinea in the south. The previous doubtful record from South Korea (ASSING 2011) is now confirmed.

Acknowledgements

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Zusammenfassung

Material der Gattung *Tetartopeus* CZWALINA, 1888 aus der Paläarktis, der Orientalis und der Australis wird revidiert. *Tetartopeus korgei* nov.sp. (Türkei: Kars), *T. lomnickii* (ROUBAL, 1913) und die bisher unbekannten weiblichen sekundären Sexualmerkmale von *T. lentus* RYVKIN, 1989 werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Die folgenden Namen werden synonymisiert: *Tetartopeus gracilentus* (KRAATZ, 1859) = *Lathrobium pallipes* SHARP, 1889, nov.syn., = *L. maculatum* LAST, 1984, nov.syn., = *Lobrathium wui* ZHENG, 2001, nov.syn., = *L. bimaculatum* LI, TANG & ZHU, 2007, nov.syn. Die beachtliche Verbreitung von *T. gracilentus*, die von der Orientalis (Sri Lanka) über die Ostpaläarktis bis in die Australis (Neuguinea) reicht, wird anhand einer Karte illustriert. Weitere Nachweise, darunter ein Erstnachweis, von vierzehn Arten werden gemeldet.

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